THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9797. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24. 1783.

The LOVERS of HUMOUR *without* RIBALDRY, SATYRE *without* ACRIMONY, *and* CRITICISM *without* ASPERITY,

ARE respectfully informed, That on TUESDAY Evening, the 25th of Nov. current, at the ASSEMBLY HALL, will be exhibited, for the 1st time in this Metropolis,

MARTINUS SCRIBBLERUS's

COMIC AND SATYRIC REVIEW

OF

Modern Orators and Oratory.

In which, amongst a variety of curious and original subjects, the following in particular, are introduced, though not "with all their imperfections on their heads," viz. The Bonstantic Orator—the Malapropo Orator—the Vulgar-tongued Orator—the Word-clipping Orator—the Dogmatic Orator—the Lisping Orator—the Snuffling Orator—the Stammering Orator—the Anglo-Gallic Orator—the Magistratic Orator—the Plebeian Orator—the Sporting Orator—the Dramatic Orator—the Enthusiastic Orator—the Hibernian Orator—and the Caledonian Orator.

And of our late and present

FAVOURITE ACTORS,

Mr GARRICK drawing his own Picture, and deploring the ravages of Time, in his last Prologue to "Much ado about Nothing"

Mr Powel, in Hamlet;—Mr Digges, in Cardinal Wolsey;—Mr Henderson, in Sir John Falstaff;—Mr Smith, in King Henry V.—Mr Macklin, in Shylock the Jew;—Mr Moody, in Patrick O'Blunder;—Mr Edwin, in Mawworm; Mr King, in Doctor Cantwell's Preachment; And Mr FOOTE introducing his Caledonian Pupil, with a logical dissertation in the North British dialect, demonstrably proving that the Devil was the first Orator.

N. B. This exhibition is not only new and original, but totally dissimilar to any thing yet attempted, either by Messr. Walker, Herries, Bayley, Rice, Scott, Stevens, Carey, or even the never-to-be-forgotten Doctors GRAHAME and KATTERFELTO; and, as the author has neither the advantage of Cups, Balls, Cats, Kittens, Solar Microscopes, nor Celestial Beds, to recommend it to the Public, its success must therefore entirely depend on the impartial decision of a candid and discerning audience.

To begin exactly at Seven.—Admittance two Shillings.

For the Benefit of the ROYAL INFIRMARY.

In ST MARY'S CHAPEL, Niddry's Wynd, on WEDNESDAY the 26th November, will be OPEN'D, for the inspection of the Public,

AN EVENING COMIC EXHIBITION

Consisting of Transparent and other PAINTINGS, being

ORIGINAL SKETCHES

FROM THE

FOLLY OF THE TIMES.

The whole divided into Four Parts.

An Explanation to each Piece will be given by AN ARTIST.

Most of the Words, particularly the Law and Physical parts, written by GEO. ALEXANDER STEVENS, Master of Mirth.

The doors will be opened at a quarter past six, and the Explanation to begin precisely at seven o'clock.

Tickets (without which no body can be admitted *this Night*) price 2s. 6d. to be had at Mr Williamson's, in the Luckenbooths; where a Catalogue, with an elegant Engraving, price only 3d. may be had, and at the admission office during the exhibition.

SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

This day fourteen days, will positively be held,

In MARY'S CHAPEL, foot of Niddery's Wynd, where all concerned may attend,

The CONCLUDING DRAWING of

Alex. Aitchison's Lottery, of Silver Plate, *&c.*

Previous to which will be delivered an ORIGINAL LECTURE on LOTTERIES, or Dissertation on the various Blanks and Prizes that occur to mankind in the Grand Lottery of Life.

Adventurers in the country, may depend on the same justice done them, as if they were present, as the books, and infallible check, can be inspected at all times after the drawing.

*** A. Aitchison intreats his obliging friends in the country, who are possessed of unsold tickets, to return them ONCE NEXT WEEK, as he is confident he will be able to sell them all in town before the drawing; and it is hardly necessary to add, that none can be accepted after it.

Tickets five shilling, and shares one shilling, fifteen-pence, and half a crown each, may still be had at his shop, Parliament Square. Schemes *gratis*.

PETER ROUGHEAD,

Seed and Nursery-man in Haddington,

BEGS leave to inform the Public, that he has just now got to hand a full assortment of all kinds of early Garden Seeds for the season, Bird Seeds of all kinds, best Kentish Hops, Garden Utensils of all kinds; a full assortment of Materials for Husbandry; Nurseries of Fruit and Forest Trees; particularly a great quantity of fine large Beech, Elm, Ash, Plane, and Spruce Fir; with about One Hundred Thousand of very fine Oak; and about Three Hundred Thousand Thorns.

Mr ROUGHEAD assures his Friends and the Public, that the above articles are as good, and will be sold as reasonable as any in Scotland.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, November 24. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the hall of the Excise Office, in Edinburgh, on Friday the 5th of December next, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of Black and Green Tea, Coffee Berries, Foreign Brandy, Rum, and Geneva; Spruce Beer, Aquavitæ, Stearch, Sope, Candles, Tallow, Moulds, Utensils and Materials for making candles; and the Materials of Small Stills, and Utensils for Distillation, lately condemned as forfeited before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The conditions of sale, and the goods, to be seen at the Excise Office in Edinburgh, and Excise Warehouse of Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale.

FOR LONDON,

THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 2d December 1783.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at 'Change hours, Mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodations for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.

FOR St. CHRISTOPHER'S AND NEVIS,

The Ship FORTITUDE,

JOHN BARBOUR Master,

NOW lying at Greenock. She will be clear to sail the 25th December next.

For freight or passage, apply to Alexander Houston, Esq; and Company in Glasgow, Messr. Malcom, Ritchie, and Leitch, Greenock, or David Paterson, insurance-broker, Edinburgh.

She will be well fitted up for passengers.

Glasgow, Nov. 19. 1783.

FINE COTTON WOOL,

The Growth of the Island of TOBAGO,

TO be sold in small quantities, at 1s. 3d. per lib. at the Warehouse of ARMOUR AND HAMILTON, opposite the Luckenbooths.

CHINA ORANGES AND LEMONS.

JUST now arrived from Faro, in the Mercury, Thomas Davidson master, after a passage of about 30 days, a cargo of China Oranges and Lemons, in high-topped chests, in good order.

To be sold by WILLIAM DOUGLAS Merchant, Quality Street, Leith.

FRUITS.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the Lady Frances, Archibald Pottenger master, a Cargo, consisting of the following FRUITS, viz.

Muscatell Raisins in boxes,	Lemons in ditto,
Bloom Raisins in jars,	Pomgranates in boxes,
Sun Raisins in casks,	Jordan Almonds in casks,
Lerica Raisins in casks and frails,	Valentia Almonds in ditto,
Wine Grapes in jars,	Figs in casks and frails,
China Oranges in chests,	Shoemack in bags,—and
Seville Oranges in ditto,	A parcel of Cork.

Orders addressed to John Thomson and Co. or Thomas Waugh, Leith, will be punctually answered.

NOTICE

To Mrs BEETSON's CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mrs Beetson, late keeper of the Exchange Coffeehouse, are desired to meet in the said Coffeehouse on Wednesday next, the 26th day of November current, in order to take under consideration the condescendence or state of her affairs, given in by her to the Court of Session, and to determine whether or not the agent for the creditors ought to proceed in opposing her obtaining the benefit of the process of cessio bonorum, agreeable to the injunctions laid upon him by the creditors at their last general meeting.

As the small funds collected will very soon be ready for a division, the whole creditors, who have not yet given in their grounds of debt, are desired to lodge the same betwixt and Wednesday, either with Mr Anderson the factor, or Robert Playfair writer, Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh. Such as fail to lodge their grounds of debt within the time specified will be cut out of any share in the funds to be divided.

BING's Improved British Preservative Cakes,

and Beautifier of Shoes, Boots, Carriages, &c. which require a beautiful jet-shining gloss.

THEY are now well known throughout Great Britain, and allowed by all who have made trial of them, to excel all other shining liquid blacking cakes or balls yet known. Bing's British Preservative Cakes perform in reality what others only pretend to do, rendering the shoes, &c. more durable, by keeping them in a soft, smooth, and pliable state, and preventing them from cracking to the last; don't soil a white stocking, if even rubbed thereon; and have this further excellent property, peculiar to themselves, that the shoes need no fresh blacking the second day's wearing, even in wet weather, consequently very convenient for travelling. They may either be used in their substance, or made into a shining liquid. They are free from smell, and will keep any length of time, and in any climate; and, notwithstanding their superior elegance and efficacy, they will not cost the wearer a halfpenny per week; and the beautifying of a carriage and harness, not inferior to vernish, will not cost a penny per week.

Merchants, Captains of ships, and Shopkeepers, may be supplied wholesale, and for exportation, as usual, at Mr Bing's, No. 56, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields, London; or at his Lodgings at Mr Robertson's printer, Blythe's Close, Castle-hill, Edinburgh.—Also sold, wholesale and retail by Mr Smith, Bridge-street; Mr Findlay, Lawn-market, perfumers; Mr Alex. Hendrie, grocer: and retailed by Mr Caw, Parliament-square; Mr Oliphant, perfumer; Mr Mazzari, perfumer; Mr H. Watson, hardware merchant; Mr David Sheppard and Son, Mr J. Spadin, and Mr T. Potts, grocers, Edinburgh; Mr Coke bookseller, Leith; and by the principal dealers in most towns in Great Britain.

N. B. Bing's beautifying Cakes for carriages, &c. of a superior quality, universally approved of by the Nobility and Gentry, and the proprietors of stage coaches and post-chaises, for cheapness and elegance, are sold by appointment only at Mr Smith's, perfumer, Bridgestreet, at 2s. 6d.

*** Price of the Cakes, 6d. each.—The Balls are 6d. 1s. and 2s. each, with printed directions.

☞ To prevent Counterfeits, each Ball is marked J. H. BING, Maker, London, on blue paper: the Cakes are done up in blue paper, with a copperplate label, marked BING'S *Improved British Preservative, &c.*

IRISH PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, *November* 13.

Mr *Foster* presented the report from the Committee of Supply, containing the several resolutions and grants which appeared in our last paper, on each of which the Speaker put the question. When he came to the resolution of the supply being for fifteen months,

Sir *Edward Newenham* proposed as an amendment to the resolution, in the same manner as he had done before in the Committee, "that the word six be substituted for fifteen."

The Right Honourable *Henry Grattan* said he would oppose the amendment, not that he had given up his opinion respecting a parliamentary reform; on the contrary, if he was supported, he would tack it to a money bill. The question was then put on Sir Edward Newenham's amendment, when there appeared,

Ayes,	34
Noes,	123
Against the amendment, a majority	89

When the Speaker came to the resolution, that 12,000 effective men within the kingdom are necessary for its defence,

The Hon. *Dennis Brown* said, "I have not that lively sense of grateful feeling for England that inspires the gentlemen on the other side of the House, for having obtained only what was our right; nor have I much sense of gratitude for the protection afforded this kingdom, during the war, by the British navy, when our coasts were exposed to the depredations of the most paultry privateers of the enemy. Yes, we had the Stag frigate in our harbour, which we were told was not to protect but restrain our trade; that was a ship of observation, somewhat like the army of observation of 12,000 men we are going to have, which itself may probably cause the war that Administration so apprehend; but was there any real occasion for an additional force in this kingdom, the Ministers well knew how soon 3000 men can be raised by giving away commissions.

I see plainly what kind of œconomy we are to expect from the mock battles that are fought here with wooden swords on that subject—I shall return seriously to the subject, by declaring, that while we possess the internal force of our Volunteers—those Volunteers which have served some men as a ladder to climb to popularity, though now they kick it from under them, I am clearly of opinion so large a standing army is quite unnecessary in Ireland. I therefore move you, as an amendment, "That the words 9,000 be inserted instead of 12,000 men."

Hon. *Wesley Pole* said, "I expected from the known candour and character of the Right Hon. Secretary, that he would by this day have produced some plan of œconomy, but am disappointed, and therefore shall, consistently with my first vote on this measure, support the amendment; though I should have been glad to have given 3000 men to Great Britain this day, had I seen any plan of œconomy brought forward. The Right Hon. Gentleman is cautious what he promises, for if he did, I know he would perform it. I should be glad, however, to see his plan of œconomy, and hear his promise, now we are about granting a supply. The speech from the throne has nothing of œconomy in it, but in an instance that does it no honour. If the Right Hon. Gentleman will give me some encouragement, by communicating his plan of retrenchment, I will then vote with him.

Mr *Pelham* replied, "The Hon. Gentleman has held me out such a bait, that I cannot be silent on the occasion. I am not apt to promise lightly either in public or private life; I said before, and now I repeat it, my intentions are to make every possible retrenchment. I have heard it hinted this night, and mentioned before, that the late Administration had formed a plan; but if they did, I can find no traces of it, except in some regulations in the Barrack-board, for which praise is due. I expect, however, to make some capital reduction in the expence of the extraordinaries of the army establishment.

Mr *Hussey* said, that if less than six thousand men were necessary in time of war, surely 9000 men in time of peace was too many.

Sir *Henry Cavendish* said, "This is the third vote I shall give this sessions in favour of a reduction of the army. On the last debate on the subject, the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Pelham) said, he would make every practicable retrenchment; if he had the assistance of the gentlemen in office; surely he cannot want their assistance, let him only express his wish, and I do engage they will not refuse him.

Mr *O'Hara* said, that it had been his intention to move an amendment to the resolution before the House, in hope of making some saving for the public, in a manner not liable to objection from either side of the House; and that though he had voted against the address which first introduced the subject of the military establishment, as not using the ordinary terms of compliment, not expressing one principal motive for the reduction, nor any attention to the common interests of the empire; yet he must not be supposed to relinquish his wish for œconomy. He then said, that his object had been to reduce our number of regiments, but not our number of men, that we might have our establishment complete, without the expence of officers of many regiments. But he found the regiments intended were not to be skeleton regiments; and that the saving between the regiments intended, and such as he was to have recommended, would not produce a greater saving than about 12,000 l. a year, and that it was not worth while to distress the officers of a few regiments, by reducing them to half-pay, in order to make such a saving; that it was our business to consider the two kingdoms as united in interest, and our army as the army of the empire; for if we had no natural connection with Great Britain, what would we not give for such an ally?

Captain *Burgh* said, the pay of the soldiers would circulate throughout the country, and be of an advantage.

Mr *Griffith* said, the questions of retrenchment and reduction had been so often and so ably treated in that House, that very little remained to be urged by any one, who wished to avoid the beaten tract of argument on those ungrateful subjects. One thing had, however, occurred to him, which had been overlooked by every gentleman who had taken part in this or in former debates, and that was the gross inconsistency of Government. In England, the Minister had thought proper to flatter the kingdom with the reduction of the standing army, because they knew it was a popular and constitutional measure, and because they were convinced that their very existence as a Ministry, depended on their obtaining the good opinion and confidence of the people.

But, Sir, they have no such apprehensions for the people of Ireland; they think that as long as they can maintain a venal majority in this House, they may laugh at the murmurs of the people; and though they have not even the shadow of an argument to produce, in favour of the immense and unnecessary army which they wish to load this kingdom with, they sit secure in a decided majority.—But, Sir, since we are to be overwhelmed with an intolerable expence, let us endeavour to find out some means for the support of it. It is not unusual, even of late years, and he said it was certainly the practice in former days, when the people voted a supply to Governments, to add to it some popular and favourite wish. He said, it was not his intention to embarrass the Right Hon. Secretary with any amendment for this purpose; but before the supply was granted, he wished to hear the sentiments of the Treasury-Bench on a very important subject to this country, he meant the Protecting duties, on which depended the very being of manufactures and commerce in this kingdom, and without which our free trade would be a dead letter. He said, that he thought an explanation on the subject the more necessary, as an answer which an Hon. and very respectable Gentleman (Mr Hardley) had received from a Right Hon. Gentleman, who was considered the first authority in this country in commercial matters, (Mr Foster) to a question which he had asked, relative to Protecting duties, was by no means satisfactory; it therefore became necessary for the House to have the matter explained.

Mr G. continued to observe, that a great deal had been said with respect to gratitude to England; that, for his part, he hoped he felt and practised that virtue as much as any man, but he confessed, he thought he had lately heard the word mis-

applied. We were all ſenſible of the long political ſervitude we had ſuffered under from England; but when the report of the Committee, that was now enquiring into the ſtate of our trade and manufactures, ſhould be made to this Houſe, he believed he ſhould hear no more of gratitude to England, becauſe it would be ſeen by that report, that the political tyranny of Great Britain over this country, had been lenity itſelf to this infamous ſyſtem of commercial oppreſſion.

Major *Doyle* ſpoke againſt the amendment, and ſaid there was a corps that demanded deduction, which was the corps of penſioners.

Hon. *James Browne* ſpoke againſt the amendment, and ſaid we were running the race of ruin.

Mr *Kearney* ſaid, whatever the circumſtances of the nation might have been formerly, ſo as to require a ſtanding army, to repel foreign invaſion, and prevent the riſing of our own people to join the enemy, no ſuch thing was now to be apprehended, for upon the late rumour in Munſter that there was a landing of the enemy, the people were very much terrified, and gave the ſoldiers all the refreſhments they could procure on their march.

Mr *Molyneux* ſpoke in favour of the amendment, and propoſed a ſcheme for retrenchment on the ſtaff.

General *Luttrell* contended that the Staff of General Officers was leſs now than in 1769, when the compact was made for five General Officers, as there were now only four, and laſtly, that there was no army of 10,000 men in Europe had ſo few.

Mr *Parſons* declared it was repugnant to the Conſtitution to keep up a ſtanding army in time of peace; that it was never attempted to be ſupported in England, by the moſt daring Miniſter, but on pretence of neceſſity; and wiſhed to ſee this Adminiſtration, who profeſſed economy, would deign to practiſe it.

The queſtion was then put on the amendment,

Ayes	—	34
Noes	—	108
Majority for the large eſtabliſhment,		74

FRIDAY, *Nov.* 14.

Lord *Delvin* moved for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors. Leave was given.

Sir *Henry Cavendiſh* moved for ſeveral papers, particularly accounts of military exceedings, connordatums, &c. Ordered accordingly.

Right Hon. *John Foſter* moved ſeveral inſtructions to the Committee of Ways and Means, relative to the regulation of duties, which were agreed to.

Sir *John Blaquiere*, in pathetic terms, lamented the miſerable ſituation of the ſilk manufacturers, particularly the ſilk ribband branch, from whom he preſented a petition, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr *Corry* ſaid, On the firſt day of the ſeſſion I offered an addreſs to his Majeſty on his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales having attained his one and twentieth year, I, ſince that, mentioned that I ſhould move it as on this day, [here he was interrupted by an uncommon clamour for the order of the day] —if, continued he, the motion I have to propoſe is thought improper, let it fall, but I beſeech you, Gentlemen, not to ſcout out of the Houſe an addreſs to his Majeſty, reſpect him, if not me.

General *Luttrell* haſtily roſe, and ſaid, Are we to be threatened with the name of his Majeſty, to lay aſide the regular buſineſs of the day? If no one elſe will move the order of the day, I will.

Mr *Corry* warmly replied, If by the order of the day I am thus indecently precluded, in ſo diſloyal and diſreſpectful a manner, I ſhall proteſt againſt ſuch a proceeding. If I am to be at all permitted to make my intended motion, I ſhall not preſs it now, but call on the Right Hon. Gentlemen on the other ſide of the Houſe to know when or what day they will permit me to make it; if not, I ſhall perſiſt from day to day to make it, until the end of the ſeſſion.—I am not one who is apt lightly to take up any ſubject, and, by the bleſſing of God, I will not lightly lay this down.

Mr *Conolly*. I think it is better to ſee the end of this matter at preſent; if the addreſs is only a compliment to his Majeſty, let it paſs; though the nation may get nothing by it, it may be ſo much the better for the gentleman who makes it.

The order of the day was again called for and read, in conſequence of which the Houſe reſolved into a

GRAND COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

Right Hon. John Foſter in the Chair.

Juſt as the Houſe was reſolving itſelf into the Committee,

Sir *Henry Cavendiſh* obſerved, that, in a former bill of ſupply, it was provided, that when the produce of the duties appropriated to the intereſt of a loan then voted, ſhould exceed the ſum of 10,000 l. the ſaid overflowing ſhould be applied to the purchaſe of debentures, by which the debt of the nation was leſſened; he ſhould therefore, for the ſame laudable purpoſe, on a future day, propoſe a Sinking Fund.

The *Attorney-General* then proceeded to make the uſual motions for the new and old additional duties on beer, ale, ſtrong waters, tea, coffee, Eaſt India commodities, &c. to continue from the 25th of December 1783, to the 25th of March 1785. Previous to which he told the Houſe, that, as he proceeded, he would declare any alteration or new duty; accordingly,

He ſaid, That, in order to encourage the breweries of Ireland, an additional duty of two ſhillings and ſeven-pence *per* barrel of 31 gallons, was propoſed to be laid on all ale and beer imported into this country from Great Britain, which exactly charged Britiſh beer on the whole 4 s. 1 d. the barrel, the amount of our inland exciſe.

Mr *Hartley* expreſſed a wiſh, that the beer, as well as every other manufacture of Great Britain, was charged with the ſame duty in this kingdom as the like manufacture from hence paid in England.

Sir *Hercules Langriſhe* ſaid, this might be conſidered really as a protecting duty.

The *Attorney-General* continued his information on the ſame ſubject, by acquainting the Houſe, that it was alſo propoſed, for the purpoſe of encreaſing the public breweries in the kingdom, to lay a tax on the private houſes that brewed for their own conſumption, at the rate of four ſhillings and one penny for every inhabitant in the houſe; thoſe houſes, however, excepted, who had leſs than three hearths. He declared to the Houſe, that he would not now preſs a final deciſion on this point until Monday, as

General *Cuningham* reprobated the idea of bringing Exciſe Officers into private houſes.

Sir *John Blaquiere* aſked if the Right Hon. Gentleman would this day go into the buſineſs of protecting duties?

The *Attorney-General* ſaid, "That as a Right Hon. Gentleman, whom all the Houſe reſpected, had taken up this buſineſs, and from a heavy family misfortune was prevented from attending in his place, he ſhould not take it out of his hands, but wait a few days, and keep the Committee of Ways and Means open for the purpoſe. As to the inconvenience that might ariſe from the mode of collecting the tax on private brewing, it deſerved the moſt ſerious conſideration; and wiſhed a total alteration in this branch of the revenue might be effected by a malt tax, as in England. The other new additional duties he would propoſe, were

Sixpence per gallon on rum.

Eightpence per gallon on brandy and geneva.

Mr *Corry* aſked if any alteration was intended in what related to Eaſt India goods, as he intended to bring in a bill relative to the importation of theſe goods from the Eaſt Indies or other countries; and would have already brought the buſineſs forward but for a delay, from whoſe fault he knew not, of papers he had called for in the beginning of the ſeſſion.

From the London Papers, Nov. 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Nov.* 19.

Lord *Ludlow* reported that his Majeſty had been waited on with their Addreſs of Monday, and that he would order the eſtimates to be laid before them.

Alſo with their Addreſs of yeſterday, relative to Sir Elijah Impey, and that directions would be given accordingly.

Ordered an account of Exciſe duties, and of ſpirits made from corn, for three years. Alſo an account of the quantity of ſpirits made from melaſſes for the ſame time, or as far as it can be made up.

Received and read a petition from Trowbridge, for regulating the Receipt-tax, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* gave notice, that he ſhould move on the morrow for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the act paſſed laſt Seſſion, for impoſing a tax on receipts. Gentlemen muſt have ſeen the law opinions that had been handed about during the ſummer on certain points in that act: In anſwer to theſe opinions, the Lords of the Treaſury had conſulted the late and preſent Attorney-Generals on the ſubject; and they had given opinions diametrically oppoſite to the others. However, as it was not proper that there ſhould be any doubt on the queſtion, or that Gentlemen ſhould be expoſed to penalties, where no evaſion of the act was intended, he had upon this ground, and this ground only, judged it expedient to have that act explained.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee of Supply, to conſider of the eſtimates of the navy, for the enſuing year, Mr Ord in the Chair, when

Admiral *Pigot* moved the complements of ſeamen neceſſary for the ſervice of the year 1784. He ſaid, that the great force at preſent in India made it neceſſary to move for a greater number than he could have wiſhed. If the force it was at preſent thought adviſeable to keep in that part of the world, ſhould at a future period be found more than ſufficient, a reduction would of courſe take place; and the eſtabliſhment would be eaſed. For this year the reduction could not take place ſo ſpeedily as might be expected, as the ſhips ordered home from India could not arrive ſo ſoon as from leſs diſtant parts of the world. Theſe already under orders to return could not arrive before March or April; at which time he expected five ſhips of the line and two large frigates, which would then be paid off. Their full complements of men would amount to more than 2200; but as he had reaſon to believe, they were far from being complete, he rated them only at 1455 men; who being diſcharged, would make the vote of next year leſs than that for the preſent by ſo many.

The number of ſhips intended for Channel ſervice this year, he ſaid, were pretty nearly the ſame as during the peace; they amounted to 54, of which 20 were ſloops, 27 cutters, and the other ſix large frigates, carrying in all 4475 men. In this number, there were three more than during the laſt peace eſtabliſhment; but they were deſtined to cruiſe in the Mediterranean, where it was at preſent more neceſſary than formerly to ſtation frigates, Minorca being no longer in our hands to afford ſhelter to our trade; and the Mediterranean ſwarming with corſairs. The daring conduct of the ſmugglers had made it neceſſary that ſtout frigates ſhould be kept conſtantly cruiſing, as ſeveral of the ſmuggling veſſels carried a conſiderable number of guns, and had on ſome occaſions had the audacity to come to action with his Majeſty's ſhips. The number of ſeamen on board the guardſhips, he owned was greater than during the laſt peace; but Gentlemen muſt recollect the very great difficulty that occurred in finding ſailors to man the King's ſhips the beginning of the war; and, therefore, would not think that an unneceſſary expence, by which they would have a ſupply ready at a moment, to man a ſquadron, if any ſudden attack or inſult ſhould be made. Admiral Pigot concluded by moving, that a ſupply of 26,000 ſeamen ſhould be granted his Majeſty, for the ſervice of the year 1784; and that 4 l. per man per month be granted to ſupport them.

Mr *Huſſey* thought that the Admiralty, by diſtributing 4475 men on board ſmall ſloops and cutters, would defeat the very purpoſe for which ſuch a number of men were to be employed; for, as many of the ſmuggling veſſels carried from 20 to 30 guns, none of the King's cutters could venture to attack them. He himſelf knew a ſmuggling veſſel, of 28 guns, frequently appeared near the iſle of Wight, which uſed regularly to fire a gun, as a ſignal for the ſmall craft to go to her, and carry her lading aſhore. A cutter was not able to contend with a veſſel of her ſuperior force: The goods were, therefore, landed in ſafety. He alſo knew that 1000 horſe, led by ſmugglers, had occaſionally appeared, and received the goods from the ſmall boats, which they carried off. There were always means to conceal ſmuggled goods on ſhore; and, therefore, the moſt effectual method for ſuppreſſing ſmuggling would be by making water carriage as difficult as poſſible.

Admiral *Pigot* replied, that if the 4475 men were to be diſtributed on board large frigates, they would be of no uſe in checking ſmuggling, as large frigates could not follow ſmall craft into ſhoal water. There was alſo a law, which prevented the ſeizure of any veſſel, unleſs within two leagues from land; a diſtance within which large frigates could be of little ſervice againſt ſmall craft.

Mr *Rolle* ſaid, he knew two ſmuggling veſſels, one carrying 28 guns, the other 26, which generally lay about Lundy iſland, and ſet government at defiance, diſcharging their cargoes into ſmall veſſels, and protecting them while they landed the goods; and this openly in the Britiſh Channel.

Mr *Brett* ſaid, there was one way, which to him appeared much more effectual to ſuppreſs ſmuggling than an armed force. This was, to weaken the force of ſmugglers, by ſeizing every veſſel that left a port without a clearance; and he did not ſee any reaſon why they might not be treated as pirates.

Lord *John Cavendiſh* applauded the diſpoſition of gentlemen, which prompted them to throw out hints for ſuppreſſing the practice of ſmuggling: He had turned his thoughts ſeriouſly to the buſineſs; but the more he conſidered it, the more he was convinced that it would require much information and great abilities to give it ſucceſs. He intended therefore to move on Thurſday, that the Houſe ſhould ballot for a committee to enquire into the illicit trade now carried on in this kingdom, and to deliberate on the means to put a ſtop to it: He thought that the committee ought to conſiſt chiefly of commercial men, who from their own knowledge, and the information they ſhould be empowered to collect, might be able to cruſh a practice, which had ſo materially injured the revenue. The Houſe appeared pleaſed with the idea, and

The queſtion being then put on Admiral Pigot's motion, it was carried without oppoſition.

LONDON.

The interference of Government in India matters, ſays a correſpondent, is owing to the loſs of America, and the critical ſituation of Ireland, which has reduced the influence of the Crown, in the gift of ſinecure places, to ſuch a low ebb, as to threaten the conſtitution of the country; for, ſoon after the late coalition of parties, Mr Fox, in a debate on the evening of the 4th of July, declared, that, "the Government of this country was ſo conſtituted that it could not exiſt without having the diſpoſal of large ſinecure places;" and therefore it is preſumed this idea has been adopted in the Cabinet, which cannot fail of being a bleſſing to both countries; for, our recent conduct muſt convince every candid obſerver, that the affairs of the Eaſt Indies will be much better managed by Government, than they have been by the Directors of the Company, who, inſtead of paying the Proprietors 7 per cent. may perhaps allow them fifty, or perhaps *nothing*.

The Proprietors of India Stock are to meet to-morrow, at the India Houſe, to conſider of the ſtate of their affairs, when it is expected a remonſtrance to Government on their preſent interference will be almoſt unanimouſly agreed to.

The miſchiefs done in India have been moſtly by the ſubordinate Chiefs of Settlements. When complaints were brought to Calcutta of the cruelties of Mr B—, as ſtated in the ninth report of the Secret Committee, one of the natives exclaimed, "You affect to treat all nations as your flocks and your property; but you entruſt the care of them to ravenous wolves, not to ſhepherds and their dogs."

A letter from St Ubes ſays, that a Spaniſh ſhip from the Havannah, being in great diſtreſs and very leaky, in endeavouring to come into that harbour to ſtop her leaks, ſank within half a league of it; the crew took to their boat, and got ſafe on ſhore.—The cargo was valued at 20,000 l. ſterling.

A letter from Oſtend ſays, that ſome of the warehouſes which were occupied by the merchants who have left that place, are taken by ſome Engliſh comfactors, to lodge wheat and other grain, which is purchaſed at foreign markets, that they may take it over to the port of London juſt as it is wanted, that the market may not be overſtocked there.

A letter from Vienna dated Nov. 2. ſays, "An order has been lately given which does not a little ſurpriſe every body, which is no leſs than a general re-inforcement of all the garriſons in Auſtrian Flanders."

The new method of Execution ſhortly to be put in practice is briefly as follows:—A ſcaffolding, eight feet from the pavement, is to be erected in the centre of the Old-Bailey, oppoſite the door of Newgate, from which it is to have a communication, in manner of a platform: After the duties of religion have been performed in the Chapel of the priſon, the convicts are to be brought out, haltered and bound, attended by the executioner, &c. They then will be tied up; and, on a ſignal given by the Sheriff, the place on which they ſtand is ſo contrived as to fall down, and leave them ſuſpended. Without the platform will be a railing, within which no perſons whatever are to be admitted, except the conſtables, and other officers attending the execution. Only ſix will be executed at one time; and the hour to be ſeven in the morning in Summer, and nine in the Winter.

Extract of a letter from Shields, Nov. 12.

"Laſt night arrived here the Kite ſloop, Lieut. Gunter, which we had given up for loſt ſome time back. She is greatly damaged, and her ſhip's company have experienced every hardſhip poſſible to imagine, having been out in one of the moſt ſevere and longeſt gales of wind that was ever remembered by the oldeſt ſeaman on that coaſt. She is without maſts, boſſprit, ſails, and anchors, and not not even a boat on board to ſend on ſhore for refreſhment, (they having been ſtove to pieces by the violence of the ſea,) and in this diſtreſſed ſituation ſhe lay for fifteen days, and when ſhe arrived had but one day's proviſions on board. Juſt before the gale came on, ſhe took a large Dutch ſmuggler off the Iſle of May, after an hour's obſtinate reſiſtance, which foundered in the gale, and every ſoul on board periſhed. They alſo ſaw two ſloops go down, one of which was cloſe to the Kite, but it was impoſſible to afford her the leaſt aſſiſtance. The Kite put into three different bays, but was always driven out to ſea again by the violence of the wind."

Yeſterday, at Guildhall, No. 26,234 was drawn a blank; but, as the firſt-drawn ticket, is entitled to 500 l.

No. 24,435 a prize of 1000 l.
No. 23,849 a prize of 500 l.
No. 30,524, 28,584, 18,980, 31,800, 21,100, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 17,122, 37,436, 39,920, 15,278, 43,194, 4975, 1561.

This day, at Guildhall, No. 2771 was drawn a blank; but as firſt-drawn ticket, is entitled to 500 l.

No. 1593, a prize of 2000 l.
No. 29,621, a prize of 1000 l.
No. 32,027, a prize of 500 l.
No. 226, 12,711, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 20,998, 42,826, 5992, 18,377, 41,739.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 20.

Bank Stock, 117.	3 per cent. Old Ann. —
4 per cent Ann. 1777, 75¾ a 76.	Ditto New Ann. 58¼.
3 per cent. con. 58¼ a ½.	Ditto 1751, —
3 per cent. red. 58¼.	Exchequer Bills, 7 a 8 diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 13½ diſc.
Long Ann. 17 13-16ths a 15-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 60½.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 15-16ths a ¾.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
India Stock, 125 a 120.	Light Long Ann. —
3 per cent. Ann. —	Omnium, —
India Bonds, 20 a 22 diſc.	Lottery Tickets 13 l. 2 s. 6
South Sea Stock, —	a month.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 20.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Receipt Tax.

"Lord *John Cavendiſh* moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the act laying a tax on receipts. The amendment propoſed was meant as an exoneration of thoſe who had ſubjected themſelves to penalties, and alſo to inflict in expreſs terms, a penalty on any perſon who ſigned a receipt but on ſtamped paper.

"Sir *Joſeph Mawbey*, Sir *Cecil Wray*, Lord *Mahon*, and Mr *Newenham*, the late Lord Mayor, oppoſed the tax. Mr Newenham gave notice, that he intended to move a repeal of the act after the Chriſtmas recels.

"Mr *Arden* was inclined to ſupport any meaſure that would make a neceſſary tax productive: Thought the conduct of the Chancellor of the Exchequer candid, as there were opinions of eminent lawyers that contradicted each other on the legal conſtruction of the act. Some obſervations having been made on the opinions that were publiſhed in the papers, Mr Arden ſaid, that he did not conſider the act as a penal one, nor did he pay any attention to the general or ſweeping clauſe in the act.

"This called up Mr *Sheridan*, who, with his uſual attic ſpirit and accuracy, defended his conduct, and excited a laugh againſt the lawyer, whoſe vivacity induced him to give an opinion on an act which he confeſſed he had not conſidered.

"Mr *Arden* replied with ſome warmth, and was ſupported by Mr *Kenyon*, who ſaid, he did not truſt his reputation to news-papers: He defended his opinion and thoſe of his friends.

"Lord *John Cavendiſh* explained his bill; ſaid the ſituation of the country made it neceſſary that Adminiſtration ſhould render every tax efficient: He did not believe the tax was unpopular; it was poſſible that particular men, by their activity, might excite clamour againſt the moſt unexceptionable meaſure a Miniſter can adopt: Was confident the country would riſe ſuperior to her diſtreſſes: Great Britain had yet the ſtamina, and the preſent Miniſters were determined to uſe every method, conſiſtent with the ſafety of commerce, to reſtore her to her priſtine ſplendour.

India Bill.

"Mr *Fox* brought in his bill, and after it was read by the Speaker, moved for the ſecond reading on Thurſday next.

"Mr *Grenville* ſtood up, and made a ſpeech of conſiderable length in abuſe of the bill. He cenſured the principle and regulations, declared it was tyrannical and unjuſt; that it ill became the Honourable Secretary to bring in a bill that gave the Crown ſuch conſiderable influence, when he ſupported a meaſure that diminiſhed the ſplendor of the Court, and carried regulations to the very perſon of Majeſty. He read extracts from the proteſts of the Lords, and argued that they were applicable to the preſent bill.

"Governor *Johnſtone* ſpoke for a conſiderable time with vehemence, and contended, that the bill ſhould be poſtponed till after the call of the Houſe; declared the conduct of the Miniſters was exceedingly reprehenſible. If a bill to make a new road was brought into the Houſe, the parties whoſe property was to be affected had notice, and were heard in their own defence. This bill violated that ſacred maxim of our law, that no man ſhould be condemned unheard. He had a converſation with one of the Directors, and aſked him whether he had any knowledge of the bill? who declared he had not. The Governor's ſpeech was pointed againſt Miniſters, who, he ſaid, were for hurrying a meaſure of the laſt importance through the Houſe.

"Sir *Henry Fletcher*, Chairman of the Eaſt India Company, to whom Governor Johnſtone alluded, ſtood up, and acknowledged he had, from his ſituation, many conferences with his Majeſty's Miniſters on the ſubject of India affairs; had he received any official information about the bill, he certainly ſhould, as it was his duty, inform the Court of Directors. He certainly had no information on the ſubject; and, though the queſtion was ſomewhat improperly put, he did not heſitate a moment to give an anſwer. He declared his opinion that the utmoſt diſpatch was neceſſary. The Company was indebted to the revenue above a million of money; her affairs abroad was in a ſtate of the utmoſt diſtraction; the different governments had entered into a paper altercation about the Mahratta war; one Governor accuſing the other of being the cauſe of that calamity. He thought it abſolutely neceſſary that the bill ſhould paſs before Chriſtmas, to enable the ſhips to ſail in February; for ſome time muſt be allowed to thoſe who ſhould be appointed Commiſſioners to digeſt regulations. If the bill was deferred, it muſt occaſion a delay in the arrival of the ſhips in India, that might prove injurious to the intereſts of the Company; he therefore muſt give his ſupport to the earlieſt period in which the buſineſs could be concluded.

"Mr *W. Scott* made his maiden ſpeech againſt the Miniſtry, thought the meaſure of that importance, that the fulleſt poſſible Houſe ſhould be had, that the authority of the Chair could procure.

Sir *John Anſtruther* made likewiſe a maiden ſpeech, in ſupport of the Miniſtry; he thought that Gentlemen ſhould be convinced by their eyes, that the Houſe was ſufficiently crouded, the firſt day of the ſeſſion, to juſtify a Miniſter in bringing forward a meaſure of the utmoſt importance.

Mr *Pitt* roſe, and, with great warmth, reprobated the conduct of Miniſters; he declaimed, for ſome time, againſt the principle on which the bill was brought in, and the manner it was preſſed upon the Houſe. Mr Pitt uſed a ſeverity of language not often adopted in Parliament.

Mr *Erſkine* ſpoke, for the firſt time. He ſaid, that the language of the Hon. Gentleman who ſpoke laſt, was not meant for *deliberation*, but *perplexity*. His attack upon the bill for violating the chartered rights of the Company, was not conſiſtent with his conduct upon former occaſions. He did not appear to conſider the ſacred rights of the people at all times in the ſame point of view. How were his arguments againſt the bill to be reconciled, with thoſe he thought proper to advance in ſupport of his favourite plan of reformation, which, if carried into execution, would deſtroy rights more venerable and as ſacred as thoſe of the Company.

Mr *Jenkinſon* ſpoke in ſupport of Mr Pitt; condemned the bill as encreaſing the influence of the Miniſters.

Mr *Fox* roſe with uncommon animation, replied to Mr Jenkinſon's obſervation; ſaid, that from what fell early in the debate, he expected to find him the principal ſpeaker; ſaid it was impoſſible any regulation could take place, without giving an influence to the Crown; but concluded, that his bill gave leſs dangerous influence than thoſe plans that had been formed by the laſt adminiſtration.

Mr *Lutterel*, Lord *Aſhley*, and General *Smith*, ſpoke in the debate—after which the motion was carried, without a diviſion.

"The Committee of Supply ſtands for to-morrow.

"It is ſuppoſed that the Houſe will, to-morrow, in a Committee of ways and means, vote the land and malt taxes.

"Mr Tompkyns, from the Cuſtoms, preſented ſeveral accounts, purſuant to order, the titles of which were read, and the accounts ordered to lie on the Table.

"Colonel North preſented, Copy of a letter from Sir Elijah Impey to Lord Grantham, dated Fort William in Bengal, 29th Jan. 1783. And alſo, Copy of a letter from Sir Elijah Impey to the Right Hon. Mr Secretary Townſend, dated Fort William in Bengal, the 11th day of March 1783. The titles were read, and the letters ordered to lie on the table.

"The Hon. Thomas Erſkine, and Arthur Piggot, Eſq; had the honour of kiſſing his Majeſty's hand this day, on each of their appointments; the former as Attorney General, and the latter as Solicitor General to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales."

Died here on the 23d inſtant, at his houſe in Mylne's Court, Mr John Watſon ſolicitor at law.

Died at Keir, on Friday the 21ſt inſtant, Archibald Stirling, Eſq; of Keir.

Houſebreakings have of late become very prevalent in this city and neighbourhood. On Saturday night, a widow woman's houſe, or ſhop, at the foot of the Canongate, was broke into, and about thirty ſhillings in caſh carried off. Much about the ſame time of night, another ſhop, further up the Canongate, occupied by a poor woman, was deſpoiled of ſome pounds of butter, and a parcel of bakes, or biſcuits. In the Potter-row, the ſame evening, a grocer's ſhop was robbed of a ſmall quantity of Glouceſter cheeſe.

Saturday night, being very dark, an inhabitant of Leith fell over the quay and was drowned.

A great deal of ſnow fell in Cumberland, towards Penrith, &c. on Thurſday ſe'nnight, which, in ſome parts of the road, was laying next day neat two feet deep.

Laſt Monday morning early, on a ſudden diſſolution of the ſnow in the high lands, which had fallen in a very great quantity the latter end of the preceeding week, the river Wear aroſe very ſuddenly, overflowed its banks, and covered all the low ground in the vale between Stanhope and Biſhop Auckland, and in different places has made great ravage in the lands bordering upon the river: In that diſtance many acres have been entirely waſhed away, and many more greatly injured by the gravel and ſand lodged upon them.—Except the dreadful inundation in 1771, on the ſame day of the month, the oldeſt perſon living does not remember ſo high a flood as the preſent, which, from its long continuance, has done more damage to the adjacent lands than that of 1771. The breaſt-work on the ſouth ſide of the river adjoining Witton-bridge has fallen down ſince the waters ſubſided, and it is feared the bridge has received ſome damage, as a large part of the wooden frame, put down for the ſecurity of the middle pillar, has given way, and was found among the wreck in a neighbouring field.

The Wear overflowed the weſt end of Cheſter new bridge, ſo as to render the road impaſſible. Two men on horſeback coming that way in the dark, not being ſenſible of the danger, were unfortunately drowned; and a two horſe-cart was carried away by the current, and the horſes drowned.

The river Tees alſo ſwelled to a very uncommon height. It overflowed the grounds adjacent to Bernard Caſtle, and ſwept away a great number of ſheep, ſome cattle, and horſes. Ch. Hill, Eſq; of Blackwell in particular ſuſtained a very heavy loſs; and, amongſt other ſheep, a remarkable fine tup, which coſt above twenty guineas.

Wedneſday Robert Calder, ſhoemaker, was purſuant to a ſentence of the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow, baniſhed that city by tuck of drum, for ſeven years, for the crime of enticing boys to ſteal, and reſetting the goods, knowing them to be ſtolen.

The Olive Branch, Robert Black maſter, from Rotterdam to Leith, met with a heavy gale of wind on the 14th inſtant, and is put into Scarborough, with the loſs of her main-maſt and other damage. During the gale three of her hands (two men and a boy) were unfortunately waſhed overboard.

Extract of a letter from York, Nov. 18.

"Yeſterday ſe'nnight, about three in the morning, an expreſs arrived from the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Gallway, with a tender of his ſervices to repreſent this city in Parliament; and on Wedneſday a meeting of the citizens was called at the Guild-Hall, where he was unanimouſly nominated as a proper Repreſentative for this city, in the room of the late Sir Charles Turner, Bart.—On Thurſday noon, his Lordſhip accompanied by Mr Wood, and the Rev. Mr Stovin, arrived here. They were met at Dring-houſes by a very numerous and reſpectable body of the citizens, with a band of muſic, where the populace took the horſes from the carriage, and brought him through the ſtreets to the Black-Swan, in Coney-ſtreet, amidſt the acclamations of thouſands of joyful citizens. And yeſterday, at the Guild-Hall, he was elected one of our Repreſentatives without oppoſition; on which occaſion, his Lordſhip made a very polite ſpeech, which gave the greateſt ſatisfaction to all preſent.

"At Great Ouſburn, near Boroughbridge, in this county, one ſingle potatoe was planted the laſt ſpring, and cultivated in a particular manner, and it has produced an increaſe of 2620. The gentleman who made the experiment, had ſeveral people preſent to ſee the produce when taken up.

"On Thurſday laſt, being Soulmas fair, the ſhew of horned cattle and ſheep in this city was very conſiderable, fat and incalvers ſold very well; lean, but moderately."

Extract of a letter from Sligo, November 11.

"The greateſt take of herrings as yet any where on the north weſt coaſt, we learn, is at Ballyweel, where they ſell out of their boats at the high price of 10 s. per thouſand. They are very large and remarkably good, and one cargo in bulk has been brought from thence a few days ago to this market. The herring fiſhery here is only now beginning to ſet in; ſome boats have gone out theſe two nights paſt, and were all ſo ſucceſsful as to take ſome, but gone ſo fortunate as to return loaded. It is ſaid, however, there is the greateſt proſpect of our having a plentiful fiſhery this ſeaſon, and that there is every reaſon to expect the take will be very abundant, as ſoon as the preſent moon declines."

WIND AT DEAL.

Nov. 19. W. S. W.

EXCHANGES, LONDON WITH HOLLAND.

Amſterdam, 34 10 2½ U. | Agio of the bank
Ditto Sight, 34 5. | from 2 to 2½, 5 per cent.
Rotterdam, 35 2 2½ U.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

SAILED FROM STROMNESS,

Nov. 3. Mary of and for Liverpool, Smithſon, from Konningſberg, with wheat.
Rachel of Stromneſs, Cruikſhanks, from Leith, for Sky, with meal.
William and Janet of Kintardine, Sands, from Pellyſoutter, for Carron, with iron ore.
Good Intent of and for Leith, Houſton, from Bergen, with deals.
Maria of and for Londonderry, Stevenſon, from Chriſtiansſound, with deals.
Betty of and for Liverpool, Wilſon, from Hull, with maſts, dales, and ſtaves, &c.
Lottery of and for Liverpool, Foreman, from Onega, with iron and deals.
Kendall of and for Inverneſs, Macandy, from Thurſo, ſalmon.
Jean of and for Liverpool, Croſbie, from Stockholm, with iron and dales.
Joſeph and Eliſabeth of Shields, Jackſon, from Peterſburgh, for Dublin, with hemp and flax.
Jean of Limekills, Donaldſon, from Kirkwall, for Stornaway, with meal.
Collins of and for Liverpool, Fathe, from Chriſtiana, with deals.
Good Agreement of Shields, Right, from Memel, for Liverpool, with logs.
The Friendſhip of Maryport, Lyſter, from Peterſburgh, for Liverpool, with hemp and flax.
Weels of and for Whitehaven, Redrey, from Memel, with logs.
Mary of and for Londonderry, Flint, from Peterſburgh, with iron, deals, and ſpirits.
Minerva of and for Whitehaven, Falkar, from Memel, with logs.
Friendſhip of and for Lochryan, Semple, from Gottenburgh, with iron and deals.
The Eliſabeth of and for Cromarty, Robertſon, from Shields, with coals.
Friendſhip of Tynemouth, Whitſon, from Chriſtiana, for Liverpool, with deals.
Carliſle of and for Carliſle, Capeſtaff, from Peterſburgh, with hemp, flax, iron, and tallow, &c.
4. Brillon of Whitby, Watkins, from Deptford, for New York, with ſtores.
Jean and Janet of Kirkwall, Spittal, from Leith, for Fort William and Oban, with meal.
Iſabella of Hull, Weals, from Nerva, for Liverpool, with hemp and flax.
5. Ellin of and for Fort William, Cameron, from Ayr, for Lochroge, in balaſt.

REMAIN IN THE HARBOUR, OF STROMNESS,

Marquiſs of and from Chriſtianſound, Fotheringham, for Bilboa, with ſalt fiſh.
Mary and Betty of Stromneſs, Smith, from Liverpool, for Hamburgh, with coffee, copper, and cotton, &c.
Janet and Anne of Airth, Macalpin, from Peterhead, for Eaſdale, in balaſt.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Nov. 24. Generous Friends, Oſtle, and Counteſs of Hopetoun, Laub, from Peterſburgh, with wheat, &c. Fortuna, Cairns, from Memel, with timber; Friendſhip, Milne, from Aberdeen, with goods. [For more arrivals, &c. ſee laſt page.]

WHEREAS, towards the end of the year 1781, or beginning of the year 1782, there appeared in this, or ſome of the other Edinburgh or London news-papers, an advertiſement to the following purport, viz. That a very conſiderable ſum of money was left by Margaret Barclay, who was daughter of Adam Barclay, ſome time ſilverſmith and turner in the Parliament-Square, Edinburgh, who died at Bengal, Eaſt Indies, to the neareſt heirs of the Barclays, who lived in the lands of Towie, Aberdeenſhire; and directing how and where they ſhould apply for recovery of ſaid great legacy.

It is, therefore, hereby earneſtly requeſted, that the agent, or any others who have knowledge of that affair, will give notice either to the Publiſhers of this paper, or to George Keith-Marſchall, Eſq; of Northfield, near Banff, directing how, where, and to whom to apply, as the neareſt of kin to the ſaid Adam and Margaret Barclays have applied to him; who will cheerfully acknowledge and ſatisfy any ſo obliging for their trouble.

POST CHAISES.

TO be hired at Mrs Hill's, oppoſite the Ferry-boat Stairs, Leith, POST CHAISES, juſt finiſhed in the moſt complete and genteel ſtyle.—Good horſes and careful drivers may be depended on.

STRAYED from a ſtable in Fiſherrow, in the night betwixt Saturday and Sunday laſt,

A BROWN MARE, with a ſnipped face, ſtout made, and nicked in the tail, and carries it high. Has a ſcratch upon her haunch. She is about nine years old.

Any perſon who can give information of ſaid mare, will be rewarded, and all expences paid, by applying to Mr Alexander Handyſide maſon, at Fiſherrow.

TO BE SOLD,

Standing at Mr Smith's Stables under the Bridge,

A Handſome CHESNUT HORSE. He has been hunted this ſeaſon, and is in good order.

WIG-CLUB.

THE WIG CLUB is to meet at Fortune's on Tueſday the 2d of December. It is hoped, all the members in and about the town will attend.

The EARL of HADINTON in the Chair.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, November 24th, 1783.

A SUFFICIENT number of Packet Boats of about 200 tons and 30 hands, are eſtabliſhed between Falmouth and New-York, to ſupport a monthly correſpondence, and the mails will continue to be diſpatched as at preſent from London and from New-York upon the laſt Wedneſday in every month.

All perſons are however to take notice, that inſtead of it's being any longer left to the option of the writer to pay or not the poſtage beforehand, there is now a neceſſity for the poſtage on all letters from any part of Great Britain or Ireland for North America to be paid up to London, without which they muſt be opened and returned to the writers, but the packet poſtage of one ſhilling for a ſingle letter, and ſo in proportion, between London and New-York, may or not be paid at each place beforehand.

And all perſons upon the continent of Europe and of North America correſponding with each other by theſe packet-boats are to take particular notice, that they are to put their letters under cover to their friends in London.

Likewiſe all perſons in Great Britain or Ireland deſirous of ſending any letters for the United States of America by the French packet-boats, are to cauſe them to be put under cover to ſome correſpondant at Paris.

By command of the Poſtmaſter-General,

DAVID ROSS, Secretary.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

THE roup of the Subjects belonging to the City, lying on the weſt ſide of the Back-ſtairs, leading from the Parliament Cloſe to the Canogate, which was adverſtiſed to have been on Wedneſday the 26th current, is put off till Wedneſday the 3d day of December next, at five o'clock afternoon, in the Council Chamber.

The articles of roup, and a plan of the ground, to be ſeen in the City Clerk's Chamber.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of CESNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertiſed, or in ſingle farms, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

For further particulars, apply to John Ruſſell, jun. clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

ARRIVED at LEITH, Nov. 20.—Friendſhip, Forſyth, from Arundel, with bark, &c.; Mary and Iſobel, Higgin, from Alloa, with coals; Hutton Henry, Bales, for Stockton, with cheeſe and wheat; George, Simpſon, from Whitby, with oil, &c.; Oughton Tender, Roſs, from Portſmouth, in baliaſt; Lovely Mary, Beatſon, from London, with goods; Janet, Hodge, from Crail, with wheat; Eliſa, Sampſon, from Dantzick, with wood; James and David, Patullo, from Riga, with lintſeed-oil, &c.; Betty, Otway, from Peterſburgh, with deals, tallow, and pot-aſhes; Eliſabeth, Weatherhay, from Chriſtianſound, with deals, iron, oil, &c.; Betty, Cranſton, from London, with wheat and barley.—21. Nelly, Miles, from Longannat, with ſtones.—22. Endeavour, Dunnet, from Queenſferry, with aſhes; Jean, Napier, from Leith Roads, with tallow; Janet, Grahame, from Torryburn, with coals; Nancy, Kay, from Chriſtianſound, with tar; Diligence, Johnſtone, from Aikmouth, with grain; John, Sheriffs, from Oſtend, with apples, &c; Mercury, Davidſon, from Faro, with cork, ſalt, and fruit; Iſobel, Dryſdale, from Limekills, with coals.

ARRIVED at GREENOCK, Nov. 17. Annabella, Service, from Onega, with timber; Grizie, Stewart, from Belfaſt, in baliaſt.—18. Speedwell, Brown, from Baſtalc, with ſlate-ſtones; Anne, Sutherland, from Oporto, with wine, ſalt, and fruit; Swallow, Ker, from Southampton, with timber; Captain Gelly's cutter, from a cruiſe.—19. Brothers, Palmer, from Peterſburgh, with hemp and iron.

ARRIVED at GRANGEMOUTH, Nov. 20. Peggies, Archibald, from Alloa, with ſundries; Providence, Alexander, from ditto, with ditto; Good Intent, Miller, from ditto, with ditto; Lady Charlotte, Mercer, from Leith, in baliaſt; Carron, Paterſon, from London, with goods; Marion, Hendrey, from Memel, with timber; John, Smart, from Lynn, with peaſe and flour.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh upon Thurſday, the 18th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon.

I. A HOUSE in the Old Bank cloſe, Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by Sir James Campbell, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, cloſets, kitchen and cellars; inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, at 4000d. Scots, or 333 l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upſet price, 350 l.

II. A HOUSE fronting the High ſtreet, at the head of Morriſon's cloſe, being the 5th ſtory of Sym's land, conſiſting of two rooms, bed cloſets and kitchen, poſſeſſed by Miſs Allan; inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance, at 1200 l. Scots, or 107 l. 10 s. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upſet price 90 l. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title deeds, and articles of roup.

LANDS in Berwickſhire to be Sold.

TO be Sold by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Monday the 19th day of January next, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The FARM of CRUMRIG, lying in the parith of Greenlaw and ſhire of Berwick. It is all incloſed, and the farm-houſe and office-houſes are in good order, and it lies in the neighbourhood of good roads and markets, the great London road through Greenlaw paſſing within a very ſhort way of the lands; and the towns of Kelſo, Dunſe, and Greenlaw, being at no great diſtance. The preſent rent is L. 84 Sterling.

The tenant upon the ground will ſhow the Farm; and, for particulars apply to James Bell writer in Edinburgh, who will conclude a private bargain with any perſon previous to the day of ſale.

JUDICIAL SALE
Of the ESTATE of CRAIGIE.
BY ADJOURNMENT,—AND PRICES REDUCED.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, in the Seſſion-houſe at Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 26th day of November curt. betwixt four and ſix o'clock afternoon, before the Lord on the bills,

THE PARCELS FOLLOWING OF THE ESTATE OF CRAIGIE, formerly advertiſed, which belonged to Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop, of Craigie, Baronet, lying in the county of Ayr, viz.

PARCEL I.

The Freehold Lands and Barony of CRAIGIE, and teinds thereof, with the Lands of BYREHILLS, in the parith of Symington. The proven free rent thereof being 784 l. 12 s. 8 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upſet-price now reduced to 19,490 l. Sterling. The other particulars the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

PARCEL V.

The Freehold Lands of BARNWELL, with certain free and blench duties added thereto, lying in the parith of Craigie; the proven free rent whereof is 139 l. 3 s. 3 d. 3-12ths Sterling; and the upſet-price now reduced to 3419 Sterling. The other particulars the ſame as formerly.

PARCEL VII.

The Property Lands of WHITEHILLS in the parith of Ayr. The proven free rent, after defalcation of one fifth, in reſpect the proprietor has not right to the teinds, is 44 l.; and the upſet-price of the lands, and of the privilege of purchaſing the teinds is now reduced to 1107 l. 13 s. 4 d.

ITEM, In a ſeparate lot, The Great LODGING and Gardens in Milvennal of Ayr; the free rent whereof is proved to be 14 l. 15 s. 3 d. 4-12ths, and the upſet-price is 324 l. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel VII. the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

PARCEL IX.

The SALMON and other FISHINGS on the river of Ayr, proven to be worth of yearly rent 100 l. Sterling; and the upſet-price is now reduced to 1440 l.

And, in a ſeparate Lot, The HOUSES and YARDS at Bridgend of Ayr, of proven yearly rent, 2 l. 10 s.; the upſet-price whereof is reduced to thirteen years purchaſe, and the feu-duties of Newton and Wallacetown of 68 l. 15 s. proven free rent; the upſet-price whereof is reduced to twenty-eight years purchaſe; agreeable whereunto theſe laſt ſubjects will be ſet up together at 1957 l. 10 s. Sterling. The other particulars of Parcel IX. the ſame as formerly advertiſed.

NOTA, The ſales of Parcel III. being the Barony of Sanquhar, and of Parcel VIII. being the lands of Millquarter, alias Craigie-houſe, both formerly advertiſed, are adjourned until the value of the coal on theſe lands ſhall be ſeparately aſcertained. The Parcels II. IV. and VI. of the eſtate, formerly advertiſed, have been ſince ſold.

For further particulars, apply to David Limond, writer in Ayr, factor on the eſtate, or to Thomas Tod writer to the ſignet agent in the proceſs of ſale, who will ſhow the rental and title-deeds, or to Mr George Kirkpatrick, clerk to the proceſs, in whoſe hands the conditions of ſale are.

SALE OF KELLY.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 8th of December, 1783, betwixt the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Barony of KELLY, lying in the county of Fife, the groſs rent of which is 612 l. 7 s. 2½d. Sterling, reckoning the victual at a moderate converſion, out of which there is not above 7 l. 10 s. payable of public burdens.—If more agreeable to purchaſers, the barony will be expoſed in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Eaſt Mains of Kelly and Greenſide, the rents of which are - - - -	L.	148	2 4
LOT II. Weſt Mains of Kelly, Kelly Mill, Mill Farm, and Arncroach, the rents of which are, - -		226	15 10
LOT III. Eaſter and Weſter Balduthie, and Craighead, the rents of which amount to - - -		237	9 0½
	L.	612	7 2½

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Fife, and in the near neighbourhood of coal and lime, and are within a mile of the ſea-ports of Pittenweem and Anſtruther, and within four miles of St Andrew's and Cupar. The cumulo valuation of theſe lands is 2042 l. 16 s. 6 d.

For further particulars, apply to William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS in ABERDEEN SHIRE to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 4th day of December next, at five o'clock afternoon,

The LANDS of COLDWELLS, PILTOCHIE, MILNTOWN, and MILN of COLDWELLS, with the teinds of the ſaid lands, all lying within the parith of Ellon, and ſheriffdom of Aberdeen, whereof the free rent, converting the meal at 10 s. per boll, is 64 l. 14 s. 2 d. 10-12ths Sterling. There is a convenient Dwelling-houſe upon the lands, and they are capable of great improvement. The tacks have a few years to run, and upon granting new tacks, a conſiderable riſe of rent will be got.

For further particulars, apply to James Keay writer in Edinburgh, who can conclude a private bargain before the day of roup.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 23d of January next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE,

Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclairs late of Aſſery, lying in the parithes of Keay and Halkirk, and ſhire of Caithneſs.

LOT I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, victual, caualities, &c. is proven to be worth in Sterling from which is deduced, for teinds, which are	L.	76	4 6	4-12ths
Biſhop's teinds, now belonging to the Crown, and not ſaleable,		15	4 10	10-12ths
Rent of the Lands of Braulbine, -		60	19 7	6-12ths
Theſe Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Eſq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary being deduced, leaves of free rent, -		58	15 10	1-12th
And the Lords having valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.				
LOT II. The proven rent of the lands of Aſſery and teinds is 43 l. They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbſter, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of miniſters ſtipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of ſchoolmaſter's ſalary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; ſo that the free yearly rent is,		41	11 1	4-12ths
And, as the Lords have valued theſe lands at twenty-one years purchaſe, the upſet-price is		872	14 4	3-12ths

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce depute clerk of Seſſion, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 21ſt of January 1784, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, The LANDS AFTERMENTIONED, either together or in the lots following:

Lot I The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parith of Kirkpatrick Iron-gray, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.—Theſe lands are in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, but might be ſet at a rent of 40l. or 50l. They lie about ſix or ſeven miles from Laghall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed. Part of them is already limed, and the whole incloſed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on theſe lands, alſo an orchard, &c. The tiends are valued, and a decreet of ſale thereof obtained.

Lot II. The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the parith of Kirkmabreck and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. Theſe lands are ſet at 52l. 10s. 6d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitſunday 1779. They conſiſt of above 720 acres, partly arable and meadow, and partly muir ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytoun, where plenty of ſhells are to be had. Part of them is already ſhelled, and the whole well incloſed and properly divided.

Lot III. The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHAPELTOWN, lying in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be ſeen in the hands of William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomſon writer in Kirkcudbright, perſons deſirous of further information may apply.

Sale of Lands in Dumfries Shire.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th of February 1784, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, either together or in ſuch lots as ſhall be afterwards fixed upon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KIRKMICHAEL and GLENAE, lying within the parithes of Kirkmichael and Tinwald, and county of Dumfries, the free rent of which at preſent, after all deductions, is above 1350 l. Sterling.

This eſtate extends from ten to within four miles and a half of Dumfries. The great road now making from Edinburgh to Dumfries, by Moffat, runs through the heart of it. The whole eſtate, except part of one farm, is arable. It lies compact in the midſt of a pleaſant country, well ſituated for lime, either from Dumfries, or from the lime-works of Cloſeburn, at about ſix miles diſtance. The crops which it produces, both of wheat and oats, are remarkable in quality; and Dumfries and Annan, in the neighbourhood, are inexhauſtible markets for grain, both for home-conſumption and exportation.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the eſtate, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the river Ae; and the policy and incloſures are extenſive and beautiful. There is a large orchard well ſtocked, and a great deal of wood on the grounds, both old and young. The farm-houſes are new-built, and upon the beſt plans.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords ſeveral freehold qualifications. The title-deeds are perfectly clear; the whole teinds are valued; the teinds of the lands in the parith of Tinwald are exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter, and the proprietor has right to the teinds of the lands in the parith of Kirkmichael.

The title-deeds, articles of roup, rentals, and current leaſes, are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Hannover ſtreet, Edinburgh; and copies of the articles of roup, &c. are alſo lodged with James Graham writer in Dumfries, factor on the eſtate; and to either of them, or to the proprietor at Kirkmichael houſe, or Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, perſons deſirous of further information may apply.—Mr Hay has power to ſell by private bargain.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 6th of February 1784, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon (the ſale poſitively to proceed that day),

The LANDS and ESTATE of BARMAGACHEN, lying in the parith of Borgue and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books at 320l. Scots, but entitle the proprietor to a freehold qualification upon the old extent. The eſtate conſiſts of near 500 Scots acres of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itſelf, and a great part is already improved. There is a good manſion-houſe on the premiſes, with offices of all kinds, and a large garden well ſtocked with fruit-trees, and the farm-houſes are very ſufficient.

There is alſo a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the manſion-houſe, which ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, about a mile from and in view of the ſea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carliſle to Portpatrick. The preſent rent is about 250l. Sterling, and a conſiderable riſe may be expected upon the iſſue of the preſent leaſes, the greateſt part of which expire at Whitſunday 1784. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands. The tiends are valued.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Matthew Buchanan or John Smith, writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterſon of Dunſop, in the neighbourhood, will ſhow the lands, and Mr Keith has power to ſell by private bargain.

FARMS and DISTILLERIES near Stirling.

TO be LET, for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed on, THE Commodious and very Extenſive DISTILLERIES lately erected upon the eſtate of James Guild of Myretown, at Balquharn, and at Dolls, with genteel ſlated Dwelling-houſes; Malting-barns, Mills, Dry-kilns, Granaries, Barns, Offices, and Feeding-houſes for cattle and hogs, completely finiſhed; together with the arable Farms contiguous thereto, and lately poſſeſſed, with theſe Diſtilleries, all incloſed, and in good heart.—As alſo, the Farm of KAVERKAE, lately held by James Guild, and Farm of HAUGH-MAILING adjoining to it, and preſently occupied by James Henderſon; and another Farm next to it, preſently poſſeſſed by ——— Halt. The whole of theſe farms being under the eye of the diſtilleries, and moſt happily ſituated for reaping the fulleſt advantage ariſing from the dung. The ſoil being excellent, the parks well watered, the ſituation warm, early, and ſheltered againſt ſhaking, within one mile of coal, two of the Frith, and three of Stirling. All the veſſels and utenſils being left ſtanding, and to be ſold by the truſtees of Meſſ. Guild, the entering tenant might begin his diſtilling inſtantly.

To be LET alſo, the Farm of DAMS, with ſlated houſe and large malting-barn; and the fine extenſive Hill-farms of WESTHILL of ALVA and KAVERKAE, known to be the beſt feeding ground in the Ochills, and now conveniently joined in one farm, with the hills of Balquharn and Myretown; together with the manſion-houſe of Myretown, and malting-barn, and the arable ground above the road.

Propoſals to be delivered in addreſſed to John Johnſtone, Eſq; Alva.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF SUTHERLAND.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 3d of December 1783, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of EMBO, comprehending the Town and Lands of Auchintreaſurer, the Town and Lands of Rhinhandy, the Mains of Embo, Croftinleatnin, Croftdow, Croftintaller, Smith's Croft, Crottwickhomaſh-hawick, Blairpenny, Balcherry, the Town and Lands of Hiltoun, and the Quarry on the ſhore of Embo, all lying in the parith of Dornoch and ſhire of Sutherland.

The groſs yearly rent of theſe ſubjects is, in money, 15 l. 6s. 4d. Sterling, 142 bolls 3 firlots victual, 103½ hens, and five wedders. The victual converted at 10 s. per boll, the hens at 3 d. each, and the wedders at 2 s. 6 d. each, makes the whole extend to 281. 12 s. 8 d. 6-12ths and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 67 l. 7 s. 11 d. 7-12ths, which the Lords value at twenty-three years purchaſe, the upſet price of which extends to 1550 l. 3 s. 2 d. 5-12ths Sterling.

Theſe lands hold few of the Crown, as come in place of the Biſhop of Caithneſs.

The articles and conditions of ſale, &c. are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce, depute-clerk of ſeſſion; and for further particulars enquire at David Forbes writer in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th day of December 1783, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILHEAD, lying in

the parith of Cummertrees, and county of Dumfries, the preſent rent whereof is about 1550 l. Sterling, excluſive of the natural wood, which, at the different cuttings, gives a conſiderable price.

This Eſtate conſiſts of about 4500 acres of land, exceedingly improveable. Near 1000 acres are incloſed, and ſubdivided with dykes, hedges, and ſtripes of planting. There is upon the eſtate a large commodious modern Manſion Houſe and offices, ſome natural oak wood, beſides large plantations; and in many parts of the ground, there are great quantities of lime-ſtone, and ſhell marle.

The Eſtate lies in a pleaſant level country, along the ſide of the Solway Frith, about two miles north-weſt of the town of Annan, and ten ſouth-eaſt of Dumfries, upon the military road from Portpatrick to Carliſle. It holds partly of the Crown, and partly of a ſubject. The teinds are valued. A conſiderable part of the price may remain in the hands of the purchaſer.

The premiſſes, and rental thereof, will be ſhown by John Johnſton at Pennershaughs, the factor.

The writings and articles of roup are in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon wanting further information may apply.

Upſet Price Reduced.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.—In WHOLE or in LOTS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, upon Monday the 15th of December 1783, the roup to begin at five o'clock afternoon,

All and Whole the Lands and Eſtate of ORCHARDTON, lying within the parithes of Buittle, Renwick, and united parithes of Gelton and Kelton, and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

This eſtate conſiſts of 3267 acres Scots meaſure, whereof there are 1690 acres of rich arable ground, and 1577 acres of excellent paſture.—Almoſt the whole eſtate is incloſed, and the arable farms are ſubdivided with good fences. The farm houſes, which are timbered with the beſt foreign wood, and covered with ſlates, and office-houſes, are in the very beſt order, moſt of them having been built within theſe three years. The preſent rent of the eſtate is about 1000 l. Sterl. after deduction of all public burdens, and by ſubdividing the larger farms, a conſiderable riſe of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime, marle, ſea-ſhells, ſleech, &c. with which the lands are plentifully ſupplied.

The natural wood on this eſtate is extenſive, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 500 l. Sterling.

Upon the lands of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large, elegant, and commodious manſion-houſe, with a complete ſet of office-houſes, and houſes for labouring ſervants, executed in the moſt ſubſtantial manner. In erecting and completing which buildings, there has been expended upwards of 3000 l. Sterling. There is alſo a good garden and orchard well ſtocked with fruit trees.

The Houſe of Orchardton is delightfully ſituated near the Bay of Hiſton on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding proſpect of the coaſt of England on the oppoſite ſhore. Within the bounds of the eſtate are ſeveral good harbours, fit to receive veſſels of conſiderable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the houſe of Orchardton; from the Bay near the houſe, the family reſiding there are at all ſeaſons plentifully ſupplied with a variety of fiſh, which are taken by the ſervants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water.—Among the many advantages which this eſtate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the ſpring and ſummer are earlier than in any other place in Scotland, and the cold and other diſagreeable effects of the eaſt wind are ſcarcely felt.

The whole eſtate holds of the Crown for payment of ſmall feu and blanch duties, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 2042 l. Scots which, with two forty ſhilling lands of old extent, entitles the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The upſet-price of the eſtate, if expoſed altogether, is propoſed to be only 23,000 l. Sterling.

If the eſtate is not ſold *in cumulo*, it will be expoſed in lots as follows, viz.

LOT I.—Mains of Orchardton, Chapelcroft, Blackhelly, &c. New Mill of Orchardton and Glenſhinnock, and Mill of Auchincairn, the preſent free rent whereof is about 780 l.; upſet price to be 18,900 l.

NOTA, This lot includes the manſion-houſe, and all the natural wood.

LOT II.—The Farm of Clonyards, lying detached from the reſt of the eſtate; rent 200 l.; upſet price to be 4700 l.

LOT III.—The Farm of Caigton; rent 200 l.; upſet price to be 4700.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton houſe, William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or at James Baillie at the Stamp Office, who will ſhow the tacks, rental, progreſs of writs, and a plan and meaſurement of the eſtate. Any perſon inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of ſale may apply as above.

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